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9/6/88

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG
LEBANON CARLISLE
MSA ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN
BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA
BUTLER LMA
CHAMBERSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- Pennsylvania's labor force was up sharply in July as the state's strong economy attracts many new workers.
- Employment among Pennsylvanians was at highest July levels ever while the jobless rate of 5.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, was the lowest July rate since 1974.
- All industry sectors were strong in July; the number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs held the second highest level ever as vacation shutdowns were fewer than normal.
- Hourly earnings were at an all-time high in June. Production workers averaged $10.23 per hour while working a near record 41.2 hours per week.
- The total number of weeks claimed for unemployment insurance fell to the lowest level for any June since 1973; the insured unemployment rate held a 19-year low for the month of June.

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July 1988 DATA

ISSUED: August 1988

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry
Office of Employment Security

Research and Statistics Division

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

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ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

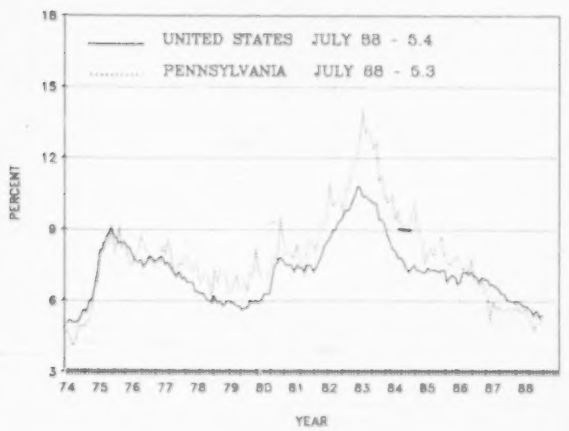
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT REACHES HIGHEST JULY LEVEL EVER

Pennsylvania's labor force remained strong in July as employment among Pennsylvanians reached the highest July level ever. Although the seasonally adjusted jobless rate inched up 0.2 percentage point, 5.3 percent represents the lowest July rate since 1974.

Labor force data, show July seasonally adjusted joblessness in Pennsylvania at 302,000, up 10,000 over June. The increase was enough to push the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment up to 5.3 percent in July from 5.1 percent, where it had been during three of the preceding four months.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Seasonally adjusted employment also rose as Pennsylvania's labor force expanded beyond seasonal expectations for July. The state's strong economy has drawn into the labor force many workers who would not normally participate during less active economic

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUL 1988	JUN 1988	JUL 1987	NET CHANGE FROM JUN 1988	NET CHANGE FROM JUL 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,735	5,702	5,633	33	102
Employment	5,433	5,410	5,311	23	122
Unemployment	302	292	322	10	-20
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.3	5.1	5.7	0.2	-0.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,882	5,786	5,794	96	88
Employment	5,568	5,461	5,458	107	110
Unemployment	315	325	335	-10	-20
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.3	5.6	5.8	-0.3	-0.5

times. A gain of 23,000 lifted seasonally adjusted employment to 5,433,000, which represents the sixth highest level behind January's all-time high of 5,497,000. Compared with one year ago, employment was up a healthy 122,000.

Employment, not seasonally adjusted, jumped to an all-time high of 5,568,000, up 107,000 over June. This easily surpassed the previous high of 5,534,000 set in August 1987. The large gain is not supported by advanced preliminary results of the Office of Employment Security survey of employers which showed a loss of 20,000. However, such a divergence between the two data series is typical for July. The count of jobs reported by employers normally drops more than 30,000 in July reflecting seasonal shutdowns for vacation. The employment count reported by the Current Population Survey rises 70,000 on average, reflecting the vast increase in summer jobs held by youth. Many of these summer jobs are not reported by employers and are part of the underground economy.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUL 1988 AP/	JUN 1988 P/	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	NET CHANGE TO JUN 1988 FROM: MAY 1988	JUN 1987
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY	5049.9	5070.2	5039.6	4946.4	30.6	123.8
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1048.1	1059.4	1049.5	1050.7	9.9	8.7
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	602.4	607.0	600.7	595.8	6.3	11.2
LUMBERAND WOOD PRODUCT		31.7	31.4	30.1	0.3	1.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.7	21.3	21.3	0.4	0.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		48.8	47.9	47.9	0.9	0.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		93.3	91.5	89.0	1.8	4.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		93.7	92.9	92.2	0.8	1.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		108.7	107.9	104.0	0.8	4.7
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		93.1	91.9	93.6	1.2	-0.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		61.0	60.8	61.8	0.2	-0.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.2	34.3	34.7	-0.1	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.8	20.8	21.2	0.0	-0.4
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	445.7	452.4	448.8	454.9	3.6	-2.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		90.5	89.3	89.6	1.2	0.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.0	31.0	31.6	0.0	-0.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.1	82.3	87.5	-0.2	-5.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.7	40.8	42.4	0.9	-0.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.8	81.3	81.4	0.5	0.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.3	60.9	59.3	0.4	2.0
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.1	10.9	0.2	-0.6
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.2	41.7	40.7	0.5	1.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.3	10.2	10.4	0.1	-0.1
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3996.4	4009.2	3988.6	3894.2	20.6	115.0
MINING	29.8	30.0	29.8	31.1	0.2	-1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	255.5	246.4	236.0	229.7	10.4	16.7
TRANSPORTATION	135.5	141.2	142.8	143.6	-1.6	-2.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	106.5	105.5	105.0	104.9	0.5	0.6
COMMUNICATIONS		49.5	49.6	49.5	-0.1	0.0
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		56.0	55.4	55.4	0.6	0.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	271.1	269.9	268.8	264.9	1.1	5.0
RETAIL TRADE	878.4	879.4	873.5	861.7	5.9	17.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.4	122.0	122.7	0.4	-0.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.6	299.4	295.9	295.3	3.5	4.1
BANKING		88.5	87.1	89.9	1.4	-1.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS		88.6	88.2	84.7	0.4	3.9
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1340.3	1341.3	1334.4	1280.3	6.9	61.0
BUSINESS SERVICES		236.5	233.9	217.8	2.6	18.7
HEALTH SERVICES		434.1	429.7	418.7	4.4	15.4
--HOSPITALS		237.9	236.1	230.7	1.8	7.2
LEGAL SERVICES		38.7	37.6	36.6	1.1	2.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		133.5	148.8	130.8	-15.3	2.7
SOCIAL SERVICES		87.0	85.5	83.4	1.5	3.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		64.8	64.0	59.6	0.8	5.2
GOVERNMENT	679.7	696.1	702.4	682.7	-6.3	13.4
FEDERAL		144.0	143.4	142.3	0.6	1.7
STATE		139.5	149.0	138.3	-9.5	1.2
LOCAL		412.6	410.0	402.1	2.6	10.5
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	5.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1

AP/= Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

JULY'S JOB LOSS LESS THAN EXPECTED

According to advanced preliminary figures Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural establishment employment slipped to the second highest level ever, below the record of the previous month. Although employment dropped 20,000 between June and July, the loss was somewhat less than expected during mid-summer. At 5,049,900 employment was up 118,700 over the year-ago level.

Nonmanufacturing employment dropped slightly over the month but a loss of 12,800 jobs since June had little effect. Nonmanufacturing for July was the second highest level on record and exceeded the third highest level by 7,800.

Primarily contributing to the loss of jobs within nonmanufacturing was government employment which declined by 16,400. Government employment typically declines during July as schools close. This year, an additional loss resulted from the strike of PSSU employes.

Manufacturing employment in the Commonwealth registered 1,048,100 employes during July, an over-the-month loss of 11,300. However, this decrease was less than would be expected due to seasonal fluctuations.

MANUFACTURING CONTINUES ON THE UPSWING

Jobs in Pennsylvania reached a record 5,070,200 in June, exceeding seasonal expectations and surpassing the previous record set in May. Manufacturing added 9,900 jobs while nonmanufacturing added 20,600.

June was the fourth consecutive month in which manufacturing added jobs. Pa's increasing manufacturing strength can partially be attributed to a nationwide export boom brought on by the falling dollar overseas. The June total of 1,059,400 manufacturing job gains was distributed among nearly all major industry lines. Durable goods manufacturers added 6,300 employes over the month, with the most significant increase occurring in primary metals (+1,800).

Nondurable goods industries contributed 3,600 jobs since May with the largest portion of the increase coming from food and kindred products which rose 1,200. Within all of manufacturing the only major industry losses were in instruments and related products(-100) and apparel and other textile products (-200).

JUNE ADVANCES - TWICE WHAT WAS EXPECTED

Nonmanufacturing jobs increased by 20,000 during June to a total of 4,009,200 with the strongest gains recorded in construction, retail trade and services. The advances were double the normal June expectations. The growth in construction and retail employment is seen as an especially positive sign in view of rising interest rates. The only notable June decline in nonmanufacturing came in educational services.

Compared to last year at this time, total nonmanufacturing employment increased 115,000. Displaying significant annual growth are: contract construction (+16,700), retail trade (+17,700), business services (+18,700), and health services (+15,400).

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1988 P/	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	JUN 1988 P/	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	JUN 1988 P/	MAY 1988	JUN 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	421.48	416.16	409.53	41.2	40.8	41.2	10.23	10.20	9.94
DURABLE GOODS	460.57	455.62	451.34	42.1	41.8	42.3	10.94	10.90	10.67
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	360.09	352.10	364.15	41.2	40.8	43.3	8.74	8.63	8.41
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	358.75	353.91	353.74	40.4	39.9	40.8	8.88	8.87	8.67
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	456.46	457.72	440.48	42.7	43.1	42.6	10.69	10.62	10.34
PRIMARY METALS	548.23	541.45	537.50	43.1	42.6	43.0	12.72	12.71	12.50
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	448.38	445.63	444.32	42.3	42.2	42.6	10.60	10.56	10.43
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	480.05	473.03	462.67	42.9	42.5	42.8	11.19	11.13	10.81
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	411.41	406.84	412.87	41.1	40.6	41.0	10.01	10.07	10.07
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	535.91	527.90	492.71	42.6	42.3	41.3	12.58	12.48	11.93
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	414.91	412.89	425.70	40.4	40.4	41.9	10.27	10.22	10.16
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	396.40	379.82	417.10	39.6	38.6	43.0	10.01	9.84	9.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	370.00	364.19	357.01	40.0	39.5	39.8	9.25	9.22	8.97
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	409.00	404.60	388.63	40.9	40.5	39.9	10.00	9.99	9.74
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	244.95	244.26	243.49	39.7	41.4	39.4	6.17	5.90	6.18
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	287.03	279.69	276.21	39.7	38.9	39.8	7.23	7.19	6.94
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	222.84	219.04	212.29	36.0	35.5	35.8	6.19	6.17	5.93
PAPER PRODUCTS	471.24	468.72	470.11	44.0	43.2	44.1	10.71	10.85	10.66
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	430.75	426.80	429.72	39.7	39.3	39.9	10.85	10.86	10.77
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	523.50	514.31	506.18	42.7	42.4	43.3	12.26	12.13	11.69
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	616.82	613.80	543.56	44.6	44.0	41.4	13.83	13.95	13.13
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	379.98	374.53	360.42	41.8	41.8	42.8	9.09	8.96	8.93
LEATHER PRODUCTS	234.46	225.34	224.23	36.0	36.7	38.2	6.17	6.14	5.87
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	424.80	432.12	425.96	35.4	36.1	36.5	12.00	11.97	11.67
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	662.76	634.44	624.58	42.0	40.8	41.2	15.78	15.55	15.16
COMMUNICATIONS	533.45	532.27	517.06	40.2	39.9	39.5	13.27	13.34	13.09
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	640.70	640.05	638.06	42.6	42.5	43.2	15.04	15.06	14.77
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	179.04	175.06	179.32	28.6	27.7	29.3	6.26	6.32	6.12

P/ Preliminary data.

HOURLY EARNINGS RISE IN JUNE

Hourly earnings of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers rose to an all time high in June. Workers in manufacturing industries were averaging $10.23 per hour, an increase of three cents per hour since May. The average weekly hours of production workers was even with the year-ago level of 41.2 hours. The combination of average weekly hours and hourly earnings translated into week earnings of $421.48.

The largest average work week of 44.6 hours was recorded by the workers in the petroleum and coal products industries. Two other industries put in hours in excess of 43 hours: primary metals (43.1) and paper products (44.0). Workers in general merchandise stores recorded the shortest work week, 28.6 hours, which was an increase of 0.9 hours over last month.

Production workers within durable goods industries saw an average of $460.57 in their pay checks,. $9.23 more than one year ago. Weekly incomes for durable goods workers varied between $358.75 per week in furniture industries and $548.23 per week in primary metals.

Average weekly earnings for nondurable goods production workers was $370.00 per week, and varied between a pay check of $222.84 in the apparel industries and $616.82 per week for petroleum and coal products' workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUN 1988	MAY 1988	JUN. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 88	NET CHANGE FROM JUN. 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	73,976	69,608	102,737	4,368	-28,761
Weeks Claimed	470,361	471,080	625,947	-719	155,586
---Average Weekly Volume	106,900	107,064	142,261	-163	-35,360
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.3%	2.3%	3.1%	-0.0	-0.8
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	24,522	22,822	38,938	1,700	-14,416
Final Payments	6,769	6,844	7,759	-75	-990
Weeks Paid	436,853	414,838	542,525	22,015	-105,672
Net Benefit Amount	$64,866,112	$60,563,133	$79,626,386	-$4,269,979	-$14,793,274
Avg Check Amount	$148.41	$145.99	$146.77	$2.42	$164

CLAIMS ACTIVITY REMAINS WELL BELOW YEAR-AGO LEVELS

Despite a modest increase from May, the June initial claims count is down 28,761 or 28 percent from a year ago. Total weeks claimed for June fell to an annual low of 470,361, which is the month's fewest weeks claimed since 1973. The insured unemployment rate, unchanged at 2.3 percent, posted a 19-year low for the month of June.

Fueled by over-the-month gains in both weeks paid and the average check amount, net benefits in June registered a $4.3 million increase over May. Although the June 1988 benefit payment total was $14.8 million below a year ago; virtually all of this disparity can be attributed to additional benefit payments that related to unemployment from an earlier year that were finalized in June 1987. Net benefit payments over the first half of 1988 have totaled $482 million compared to $549 million for the first half of 1987, a 12 percent drop.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Weeks claimed are requests for benefits filed by claimants experienced total, partial, or part-totals unemployment for given weeks (includes waiting weeks claimed and requests subsequently denied).

Weeks paid are weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

CHESTER COUNTY HAS THE LOWEST JOBLESS RATE

The ranking of Pennsylvania's counties remained relatively static during June. Chester county at 3.1 percent continued to have the lowest rate in the state while Greene County topped off the list at the 67 spot with a 12.8 percent rate of unemployment.

The healthy economic climate in Chester County justifies further analysis. The county has a population of 339,100 (according to 1986 estimates). The number of people working or unemployed and seeking employment totals 187,900 (preliminary, June 1987), 5,900 of this total are unemployed and seeking work.

During 1987 employers in Chester County hired 139,235 persons. Percentage distribution of jobs are as follows: manufacturing (24 percent), retail trade (15 percent), state/local government (9 percent), wholesale trade (7 percent), finance/insurance/real estate (7 percent), construction (6 percent), and transportation/public utilities (4 percent).

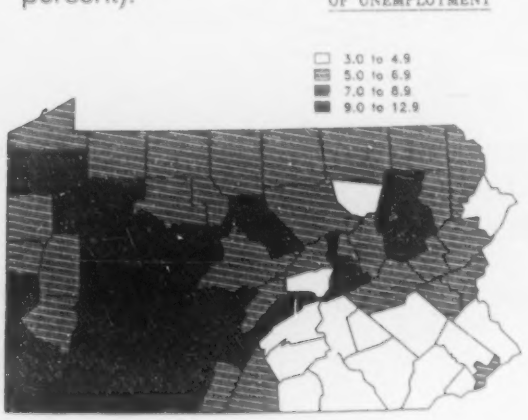


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JUNE - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (Percent)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.1	5900
Cumberland	2	3.4	3600
Montgomery	3	3.5	13800
Snyder	3	3.5	600
Bucks	5	3.8	11200
Delaware	6	4.0	11900
Lancaster	7	4.1	9100
Dauphin	8	4.3	5700
York	9	4.4	7900
Adams	10	4.5	1700
Lebanon	10	4.5	2900
Perry	12	4.6	900
Berks	13	4.9	8700
Pike	13	4.9	600
Sullivan	13	4.9	100
Lehigh	16	5.1	7500
Warren	16	5.1	1100
Columbia	18	5.2	1600
Franklin	18	5.2	2900
Lycoming	18	5.2	3100
Mercer	18	5.2	2700
Montour	18	5.2	400
Wayne	18	5.2	1100
Allegheny	24	5.3	34400
Cameron	24	5.3	100
Monroe	24	5.3	2300
Bradford	27	5.5	1600
Fulton	27	5.5	300
Lackawanna	29	5.6	6100
Tioga	29	5.6	1000
Northampton	31	5.7	6500
Union	31	5.7	900
Elk	33	5.8	1000
Potter	34	5.9	500
Susquehanna	34	5.9	1100
Centre	36	6.0	3600
Mifflin	37	6.3	1300
Schuylkill	38	6.4	4700
Butler	39	6.5	4600
Carbon	39	6.5	1600
McKean	41	6.6	1400
Erie	42	6.8	9800
Philadelphia	42	6.8	50800
Lawrence	44	6.9	3100
Clinton	45	7.1	1100
Venango	46	7.2	1900
Westmoreland	46	7.2	12300
Wyoming	48	7.3	1000
Huntingdon	49	7.4	1300
Blair	50	7.7	4700
Juniata	50	7.7	700
Crawford	52	7.8	3000
Luzerne	52	7.8	12400
Northumberland	54	7.9	3800
Cambria	55	8.0	5100
Jefferson	55	8.0	1600
Somerset	55	8.0	2600
Washington	55	8.0	7400
Clarion	59	8.2	1400
Forest	60	8.8	200
Bedford	61	8.9	2000
Clearfield	61	8.9	3100
Fayette	63	9.1	5300
Armstrong	64	9.2	2600
Beaver	65	9.4	6000
Indiana	66	10.7	3600
Greene	67	12.8	1800

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JUNE 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JUNE 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MAY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	JUNE 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JUNE 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6455	5.3	6783	5.6	7308	6.1
PENNSYLVANIA	292	5.1	286	5.1	324	5.7
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.4	4.5	13.0	4.1	16.0	5.1
ALTOONA	4.5	7.5	4.1	6.9	4.1	7.0
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.6	8.9	5.9	9.4	5.9	9.5
ERIE MSA	7.6	6.0	7.5	5.9	9.2	7.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	11.5	3.6	11.8	3.7	13.3	4.3
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.0	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.5	8.1
LANCASTER MSA	7.4	3.4	7.5	3.5	8.7	4.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	97.8	4.1	99.2	4.1	106.9	4.5
PITTSBURGH PMSA	55.0	5.8	56.1	5.9	62.4	6.6
READING MSA	7.2	4.1	7.2	4.1	8.1	4.8
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	21.2	6.0	20.7	5.9	23.5	6.8
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.2	2.5	5.0	3.2	6.6
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.2	5.3	3.2	5.3	3.5	5.9
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.7	3.0	5.2
YORK MSA	8.1	3.8	8.6	4.0	9.1	4.4

* Preliminary data.

JOBLESSNESS DECLINES IN MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

The rate of unemployment for Pennsylvania's major labor market areas ranged between 3.4 percent in Lancaster MSA to 8.9 in Beaver County PMSA. Rates of unemployment June to June declined in all major labor market areas with the exception of Altoona which showed a 0.5 percentage point gain.

The most recent ranking of the 247 major labor market areas in the nation reveals that Beaver County's PMSA jobless rate (not seasonally adjusted) for May of 8.9 percent ranked it twentieth. Rankings are reported highest to lowest. The other extreme was Lancaster MSA with an unemployment rate of 3.5 percent (not seasonally adjusted); it ranked 190th.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

The unemployment rates for the Service Delivery Areas (SDA's) ranged from 3.1 percent for SDA 21 to 9.4 percent for SDA 5 in June (see table 7).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JUNE 1988 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA	NAME	LABOR FORCE	EMP	UNEMP	RATE (%)
01	Erie City/Erie County Employment and Training	128.5	119.8	8.8	6.8
02	Northwestern Pennsylvania Training Partnership Consortium, Inc	105.8	98.2	7.6	7.2
03	City of Pittsburgh JTPA	172.9	162.8	10.1	5.8
04	County of Allegheny, Department of Federal Programs	471.8	447.5	24.3	5.2
05	Job Training for Beaver County, Inc	63.9	57.8	6.0	9.4
06	Tri-County Manpower Administration	134.6	123.6	11.0	8.2
07	PIC of Fayette-Westmoreland, Inc	229.8	212.2	17.6	7.7
08	Washington/Greene Co. Job Training Agency	106.8	97.6	9.2	8.6
09	North Central Pa. Regional Planning and Development Commission	102.6	95.0	7.6	7.4
10	Southern Alleghenies Planning and Dev Commission	202.6	186.6	16.0	7.9
11	Mid-State Emp. & Training Consortium	136.8	147.7	9.1	5.8
12	Central Region Training Services, Inc.	130.3	122.2	8.1	6.2
13	Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission	81.7	76.9	4.8	5.9
14	Scranton-Lackawanna Human Development Agency, Inc.	108.0	101.9	6.1	5.6
15	County of Carbon	99.9	94.4	5.5	5.5
16	Luzerne County Human Resources Development Department	232.3	215.2	17.1	7.4
17	Philadelphia Private Industry Council	747.6	696.8	50.8	6.8
18	Bucks County Off. of Employment & Training	290.8	279.7	11.2	3.8
19	Montgomery Co. Training & Employment Program	385.2	371.6	13.6	3.5
20	Delaware Co. Office of Employment & Training	297.9	286.0	11.9	4.0
21	Chester Co. Office of Economic Development	187.9	182.0	5.9	3.1
22	PIC of Lehigh Valley, Inc	262.5	248.4	14.1	5.4
23	Berks Co. Employment & Training	176.8	168.1	8.7	4.9
24	Susquehanna Employment & Training Corporation	321.6	308.5	13.1	4.1
25	Lancaster Employment & Training Agency	219.7	210.6	9.1	4.1
26	York Co. Employment & Training Consortium	178.8	170.9	7.9	4.4
27	Franklin-Adams Employment & Training Consortium	93.0	88.5	4.6	4.9
28	West Central Job Partnership	96.2	90.4	5.8	6.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5786.0	5461.0	325.0	5.6

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Research and Statistics Division of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.